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If the President's plan for the repeal of the Sherman silver law embraces the repeal of the tax on wildcat bank notes he can no longer rank as a sound money

WHEN Henry Watterson declares that the mission of the Democratic party is "not to conserve, but to destroy," he explains the present uncertainty in business circles.

IF Governor Matthews were able to appoint as judges all the Democrats who have asked to be appointed to the Supreme Court vacancy, there would be few left to practice the profession of law.

Two months ago Congressman Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, offered \$1,000 to any man who would bring him evidence of a fraudulent pension in his district, but no one has undertaken to earn the

If the winter wheat fields promise no better elsewhere than they do in some of the best wheat counties in Indiana the crop will be much smaller than has yet been predicted. An average field of wheat is a rare exception.

"THE Passing of Our President" is the caption of a column article in the Charleston News and Courier, in which not Mr. Cleveland, but Jeff Davis, is desfied. But at times the Charleston paper applauds Mr. Cleveland.

CONSIDERING that the setting aside of the fee and salary law would add several thousand to the perquisites of the Attorney-general, there are suspicious persons who find in that fact the reason of his backwardness to do his duty in defending the constitutionality of the

IF it is true that those persons who are circulating cards declaring that the Mayor's officials will not let Tomlinson Hail to Protestants, and will let Catholics have it, are secretly at work to consolidate the Catholic vote for the Mayor, it may turn out as miserably as has his City railway scheme.

THERE were several soldiers' monuments unveiled on Memorial day at different points throughout the country, but they were all dedicated distinctly to the soldiers of the war for liberty. There is but one monument in the United States that places the Mexican war for slavery on the same footing with that for the suppression of the rebellion, and that one will doubtless stand alone through all the ages.

THE New York World has ascertained that the United States has sent abroad several hundred millions' worth more of merchandise and gold than it has received from abroad, and remarks that this export shows so much money which might have been expended here that was sent elsewhere. So far as it was sent abroad to pay for articles we can produce under proper conditions the World is right; but so far as the excess of export was merchandise it was labor, and was so much home labor sent out of the country for a market. The World reads a lecture about the waste of expending money abroad for what can be produced or invested at home. Nevertheless, the World favors a tariff policy which will surely increase the imports of foreign goods, representing foreign labor, to be paid with home gold representing wages which should be paid at home.

EIGHTY-ONE Republican clerks in the General Land Office are to be removed July 1, on the ground of lack of appropriations, the list of victims having already been made out. A reduction of the clerical force may be justifiable, and if there is no appropriation for their payment, it is necessary; but the manner in which the removals are made shows a disposition to place partisan considerations above all others. Admitting that the clerical force has to be reduced the interests of the public service would suggest that the least efficient and undeserving clerks should be selected for removal, without regard to politics. All the public offices in Washington contain a greater or less number of poor clerks, men who are incompetent, inefficient, idlers or shirks. Even among those who do not come under either or these heads, there are grades of excellence, some clerks being much more efficient than others. The removal of as many as eighty-one clerks from one bureau affords an opportunity to weed out the poor ones, and if the public interests were consulted, that would be done. But in this case there has been no attempt at weeding out the incompetents the only effort being to get rid of Republicans. The basis on which the removals are to be made shows an utter disregard of the public interests and of the spirit of civil-service reform.

SENATOR TURPIE has returned from Washington, and by an interview in the Sentinel gives some account of his

intensely partisan, but it might be supposed that after six years in the Senate he would have well-settled views concerning some or all of the great questions of foreign or domestic policy now before the country. This is what he

The time since the adjournment of Congress has been largely occupied in preparing and presenting candidacies for the various appointments. I believe that in cases pending the work has been fully done up to the point of decision and awaits now only the action of the appointing power. In cases not immediately pending much work has also been done, but as vacancies do not occur in these for many months, future attention will be given them.

This work has been cheerfully done by all members of the Democratic delegation in Congress from Indiana. It has involved the examination of much correspondence, a mass of papers on file, numerous personal interviews and careful consideration. We have served all, but it is impossible that all can be appointed. We have tried to give every applicant a fair chance in the canvass for appointments. Some of the places will not be filled until the next session-or until the beginning of the next year-but when the roll is completed no section of the State will be found neglected.

From this it would appear that six years in the Senate have not enabled Mr. Turpie to absorb any ideas in relation to policies and public affairs beyond preparing and presenting Democratic applications for office. Truly, this is a great report to be made by a United States Senator.

LAW AND ITS ENFORCEMENT.

Aside from its tragic aspect, the Haughville murder presents some features which the people of that town and of all towns would do well to think about. The murder was committed in a saloon which was open long after 11 o'clock, in plain violation of law. The 11-o'clock closing law has been on the statute book for many years, and has been constantly, habitually and openly violated in every city and considerable town in the State. It is violated with the knowledge, and often with the connivance, of the police. This is a shameful state of affairs. If it were possible to arrive at a just conclusion and present a truthful statement of the amount of cri le which this violation of law has led to and been directly responsible for durin ; past years it would be appalling. In a moral sense, the police, and city and town authorities who wink at this iolation of law are responsible for the crimes which flow from it. The law should either be enforced or repealed. Far better no saloon-closing law than one which is constantly violated in such a way as to make officers of the law parties to crime.

Again, two of the persons who accompanied the murdered man into the saloon after midnight were members of the municipal government of Haughville, one the tewn treasurer and the other a town trustee. It is a striking commentary on our political methods and morals that such men are elected to office. Haughville is no worse in this regard than many, perhaps most, other towns. It is only that the flashlight of this midnight murder has revealed a state of things which, to our disgrace, be it said, is by no means exceptional. In so far as the election to offices of trust and honor of men who wink at or participate in the violation of law is conducive to lawlessness, the people who elect them are morally responsible for crime. In electing such men to office the people are poisoning the sources of justice and undermining the foundations of good government.

THE BRIGGS CASE.

Probably it was the opinion of most persons not familiar with the methods of ecclesiastical bodies that a vote by the General Assembly to sustain the appeal from the decision of the New York Presbytery in the Briggs case would be equivalent to ordering a new trial. | Cincinnati Tribune, is so directly to the Such, however, is not the fact. In vot- | point that the Journal is glad to copy ing to sustain the appeal, the General Assembly reversed the verdict of the New York Presbytery, and, without further consideration of the facts or evidence in the case, adjudged Dr. Briggs guilty of the charges brought against him. So he stands before the world branded as a heretic by the supreme authority of the Presbyterian Church by a vote of 383 to 116.

It is difficult to forecast the possible results of this action, but they may have an important bearing on the future of the Presbyterian Church. The fact that nearly one-fourth of the delegates voted to sustain Dr. Briggs shows that he has a large following in the church. and it is not unlikely that the action of the General Assembly will increase it. Dr. Briggs represents a liberal school of high thinkers who cannot bring themselves to surrender their consciences or allow their reason to be put under dogmatic lock and key. This class embraces a large proportion of the young. talented and learned men in the Presbyterian ministry, not a few of whom will be likely to declare that if Dr. Briggs is a heretic so are they. Nor need they be ashamed to join his following, for, although adjudged a heretic, he is none the less a most learned, pious and devout man, and, as he insists and believes, a good Presbyterian.

The penalty imposed on Dr. Briggs is suspension from the ministry. From an outside point of view this looks as if the assembly had not the courage of its convictions or did not dare to follow its verdict to a logical conclusion. If Dr. Briggs is a heretic why should he not be expelled from the church? If he is not fit to preach, is he fit to be a member of the church? Can a heretic remain a Presbyterian? Perhaps we do not fully understand the intricacies of ecclesiastical law, but we think that is the way it will strike the common mind. Nor will Dr. Briggs's suspension from the ministry prevent him from promulgating his views as a professor in Union Theological Seminary, which, after this, is likely to become quite distinctively the headquarters of liberal Presbyterianism. Considering the weighty character of the verdict the penalty imposed on Dr. Briggs seems to be inconclusive. The church has not purged itself of

heresy. It is not at all likely that the controversy will end with this action of the General Assembly. It is too much in the nature of an irrepressible conflict stewardship. Everybody knows that between dogma and tradition on one

Mr. Turpie is a very narrow man and hand and enlightened reason and untrammeled conscience on the other. It is a conflict that will go on.

BOUND FOR A GENERATION.

One of the main objections to the bonds which the Sullivan regime has issued is the long period which they have to run. They cover a generation, as did the bonds which are now maturing. In spite of the remarkable development of the country, the price of money has fallen 40 per cent, when the interest on bonds is made the test. When the United States issued its sixper-cent, bonds, payable in coin, the rate of interest was equivalent to 9 per cent., but, although many of them were issued during the war, when, in the minds of many, the outcome was in doubt, Congress retained the right to redeem within five years, and made them all redeemable in twenty years. If Congress had done as have the city authorities, the six-per-cent. bonds issued by hundreds of millions at the close of the war, instead of having been largely paid or refunded with a four-percent. bond, would now be drawing 6 per cent. interest and all would have been outstanding, unless the government had purchased them at a high premium. But the federal bonds were made redeemable in five years, at the option of the government, and so it has come about that two-thirds of the bonded debt has been paid off by the money which would have been used to pay the high rate of interest if the federal bonds had been issued with no more forethought than was exercised by the city's financiers. As the price of money, measured by the interest on United States bonds, has fallen from 6 to 3 and 312 per cent., so it is likely to fall during the next ten or fifteen years so that an Indianapolis bond, instead of bearing 412 per cent., might be sold at par bearing 3 or 312 per cent. Now, at 412 per cent., for a period of thirty years, \$838,350 will be paid as interest on a principal of \$621,000. If the city officials had made the redemption of the bonds optional, after ten years, much of the money which must now be paid as a high interest rate could have been used in paying the principal.

POLITICAL GADFLIES AT WORK.

A few months ago, when a prolonged and exciting senatorial contest in Ohio ended in the re-election of the Hon. John Sherman, it was hoped by all Republicans, except, perhaps, a few in Ohio, that the veteran statesman would be permitted to serve out his term without any renewal of the attempts to prod him into resigning. Mr. Sherman is a statesman of such thorough equipment and long experience, and his services to the cause of sound finance and good government are so truly national, that everybody who places public interests above personal or factional ends was glad to see him retained in a position he had filled with so much credit to himself and usefulness to the country. But already the marplots in Ohio politics are suggesting that it would be a graceful act on Mr. Sherman's part to resign and let another distinguished Ohio Republican step into his place. The Journal has no desire to meddle in the Republican factional fights in Ohio, but it feels moved to say that the suggestion referred to is very discreditable to those who make it. All the Republicans in the United States outside of the anti-Sherman faction in Ohio, and a great many Democrats, desire Mr. Sherman to remain in the Senate, and would regard his resignation as a national loss. He should pay no attention to the gadflies of Ohio politics who are buzzing abroad the impertinent suggestion that he resign. The following, from the and indorse it:

The talk in certain circles suggesting the resignation of Sepator Sherman is both ill advised and uncalled for. If there ever was a time when able and sound financiers were needed in the councils of the Nation the present is such a one. The prospect is that for a considerable length of time to come the best financial talent which this country can produce will be demanded at Washington. No one possesses this quality of financial wisdom and experience in a degree more eminent than does Senator Sherman. Were Senator Sperman to contemplate such a step we feel confident that not only the people of Ohio, but a large majority of the citizens of the United States would rise up and protest against his resignation. The present is no time for indulging in sentimental mawkishness or exploiting schemes for paying off alleged political obligations. Neither the State of Ohio nor the United States owes any such debts. The particular business before the Republican party to-day is to stand for a sound financial policy. And no one is as well equipped to fulfill the demands of the hour as is Senator Sherman. Let us have done with the talk about his resignation.

JOHN C. NEW is undoubtedly correct in calling the Republican party the party of protection. It is that or nothing. When it ceases to protect rich manufacturers and other privileged individuals in the enjoyment of their privileges it ceases to justify its existence.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

That sort of rot had its run during the last campaign, but now that uncertainty regarding tariff legislation has so affected the market that factories employing thousands of workmen have shut down, leaving them without employment, people who were moved by such appeals to prejudice, last season, now know that where one manufacturer is assisted by a protective tariff, a hundred men, who sell labor, are benefited.

THE bronze statue which is to crown the soldiers' monument has arrived and is an object of curious interest to many persons. It is a figure of heroic size and grand outlines, and when placed in position will doubtless add very greatly to the artistic effect of the monument.

In this connection the Journal ventures to express the hope that the commissioners will not place the statue facing the west. Reasons can be given why it should face east or south, but none why it should face west. The traditional rule in art is that statues of this kind should face east, but, like all other rules, this is subject to exceptions. The Journal is of the opinion that an exception should be made in the present case, and that the statue should face south. The monument in all coming years will be viewed from the south by vastly more persons than will yiew it from any other direction. The crossing of Meridian and Washington streets is about the busiest spot in the whole city. while South Meridian street is the direct line of approach from the Union Station to the heart of the city. In coming years thousands of strangers and

visitors to the city will get their first view of the monument from that direction, and a great many will never view it from any other. Obviously, therefore, the southern view should be made as effective as possible. Again, the approaches and steps to the monument, as well as the inscriptions and decorations, show that the south and north sides are the front and back of the monument. If the statue fronts west it will be out of harmony with everything else about the monument. A third reason why the statue should face south is that during a large part of the year the face would be lighted during the entire day, thus adding materially to its expressiveness and effect, while if it faces west the face will be in shadow one half of every day in the

Artists would say let the statue face east, common sense would say let it front south, but there is no reason whatever, unless it be the personal desire of some of the commissioners, why it should front west.

A MINOR incident of the Briggs heresy trial is the announcement by Mrs. Cleveland that she and her husband will cease attending the First Presbyterian Church in Washington, and will bestow their presence and patronage hereafter on the Church of the Covenant. This is their mode of resenting Dr. Sunderland's fling at the Rev. Dr. Smith, who occupied Dr. Sunderland's pulpit on the first Sunday after the meeting of the General Assembly. Dr. Smith was a guest of the Clevelands, and they felt, and perhaps not without reason, that Dr. Sunderland's action towards a visiting minister was discourteous.

KATE FIELD'S WASHINGTON is of the opinion that we ought to be proud that we are able to "take the wind out of the sails" of all other nations with the battle ship New York. That expression has become antiquated. "Take the steam out of their boilers" is more fit.

THE government of Salvador has issued an order that the Chinese in that country must go. It is just possible that the de-Inded Salvadorians may send a commission up here to find out the best methods of deportation.

THE graduating girl, in large numbers, is starting out with world-turning ideas in her head. Verily, the road to matrimony is paved with good intentions.

Nor even Phæbe Conzins is having more fun than the Infanta Enlalia these days.

BUBBLES IN THE ALL

It Looked So. Watts-After all, what is the end of this Briggs heresy business?

Potts-Endi There is no end to it. The Reason Thereof. Tommy-Paw, what do men grind the faces of the poor for! This newspaper says they do. Mr. Figg-To make dust out of them, of

A Wanderer. "Honestly," said old Mrs. Jason, "I don't believe that there new minister could stick to his text if it was printed on this here new-fangled

Domestic Relations. "What is this I hear about Wickwire's domes-

tic relations being unhappy?" "Oh, that started from his telling the hired girl that she would have to quit entertaining her cousins at his expense."

Will Some Old Settler Explain? "There is one bliss you young fellows don't get nowadays," said the old gentleman. "You don't have the happiness of diving away down into the old-fashioned sunbonnet to kiss a pretty

"Yes, that must have been great," admitted one of the young men. "But how was a man able to keep a lookout for the old man and the family dog under such circumstances!"

After the Sunday Opening.

New York Evening Post. The peaceful and successful result of the first Sunday's experiment must be hard for the extreme Sabbatarians to understand. They must have picked up their papers this morning expecting to read of some awful divine judgment on the fair, or those who went to it. In fact, they had taken pains beforehand to suggest to the Almighty a proper course to observe, as when the Rev. Mr. Rossiter said in his sermon a week ago Sunday: "I would not be surprised if an electrical storm, the like of which the world has never known, should, with flashing lightning and tremendous winds, level those mighty buildings to the ground, and leave Jackson Park a frightful and appalling evidence of the just wrath of God." After such a hint as that of what was expected of Providence, it is disappointing in the extreme to learn that there was not even a shower. We fear that the Sabbatarians will soon join Carlyle in intimating to the Almighty that it is high time He was "doing something."

A Wise Word of Warning.

Central Christian Advocate (St. Louis.) A cantion, however, ought to be urged upon Christian people every where against the use of the word "boycott" in connection with the fair. That is a dangerous weapon -a double-edged sword which may cut two ways. It is an ugly word, and an ugly and dangerous thing. Whether those who believe the gates should not be open on Sunday may, if the gates are kept open on that day, conscientiously patronize the exposition on other days of the week is a matter for each man to determine for himself. Moreover, he may use his influence for or against the enterprise as he may please, but to cry out "boycott the whole thing." is, we repeat, a dangerous and foolish performance for a minister or any public teacher.

The Financial Outlook Not Alarming. George Rutledge Gibson, in June Forum. Commercial squalls will come, perhaps, but nothing now presages a cyclone. The country has not been converting vast sums of floating into fixed capital; it has not been caught with a large number of incomplete railroads or enterprises of any description, and prices are generally low, There has been enough skepticism in financial and commercial circles during the past year to act as a brake on ambitious speculators and promoters, so we should be hopeful that such further liquidation as may be necessary will be conducted gradually rather than through the form of an acute commercial crisis.

Come, Hammond, Keep Your Word. Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Dem.)

An Indiana Congressman named Hammond was recently "turned down" very effectively by Postmaster-general Bissell. Hammond recommended a henchman for postmaster at Monticello as a reward for casting the deciding vote in the convention that nominated him for Congress. The people protested and held an election for postmaster in which a certain John Turner received all the votes. Hammond annonneed that if his recommendation was overruled he would resign his office, but the Postmaster-general appointed Turner just the same.

Not Consistent.

It is appounced with much pride and emphasis in England that the trousseau of the Princess May will be of "exclusively home production." As the future queen of a nation which professes a consuming devotion to free trade the Princess has no right to make this concession to the iniquitous spirit of protectionism. Her case deserves the immediate attention of the

Thorn in Cleveland's Flesh,

Boston Journal. Commissioner Roosevelt promises to be a very depressing thorn in the flesh to President Cleveland. He has a genius for probing shams.

Its Distinguishing Feature. Washington Post. The Chicago press congress was remark-

able for the large number of newspaper workers who were not present.

VANDALISM BREAKS LOOSE

Number of Names Cut Upon the Bronze of the Crowning Figure.

Heavy Penalty for the Offense Likely to Be Enforced-Unloading the Massive Work at the Monument.

Great crowds yesterday watched the unloading of the sections of the crowning figure of the monument, which were laid at the east base for hoisting into place. The first load was the bust piece. The driver of the big four-horse wagon was Clem Williams, who has done the driving in all the transportation of the enormously heavy stones which went into the monument. He is a faithful fellow, and has taken a great deal of pride in it. When he started yesterday from the railroad yard with his first heavy load of bronze he stuck aloft an American flag. He carried it very proudly until it was time to dismount so that the wagon could be unloaded. The entrance upon the Circle was gained through the private wagon way of the water company, this being necessary because of the asphalt improvement in progress.

The hand of the vandal was seen upon the several pieces. The metal was too hard and heavy to be broken, but could be scratched, and a number of persons, forgetful of the penalty, had scratched their names upon the bust piece. They had foolishly printed their full names giving the bronze, thus the them. missioners & olew to The makes marking or defacing the monument in any part punishable by a tine of not less than \$10 or more than \$100. President Langsdale took down the names on the bronzes as follows: H. Kleis, G. V. Hooker, A. H. Grove, Lewis Wild. Charles Wilson and George Ship. An exsimple is to be made of offenders of this class. President Langsdale remarked yesterday that it is strange that while one part of the people are trying to build up the world the others are bent on destroy-

The penalty for marring or damaging the monument is not less than ten days' imprisonment, and the law gives the commission the right to sue and recover for twice the amount of damage done. Some one came near making himself liable the other day by taking a linch pin and trying to knock off a finger of the hand.

There is much surmising as to the means to be employed to raise the figure into place. It is a simple question of the application of elementary principles of me-chanical science. A derrick is to be erected upon a scaffolding, by which the housting will be an easy matter. The work, however, will be slow, and the figure cannot be in place for at least a month. Theartist Brewster is in Boston and cannot be here to superintend the work. He has notified the board that a person named Barker, of Terre Hante, has the contract to lift the figure to its place. But he has not shown up, and the board is somewhat disturbed about it. It is probable that the commission will let a contract of its own for this work and charge the cost up to the

There is much complaint everywhere on account of the position chosen for the figure to face. The proprieties, it is urged, both on the side of art and of the situation of streets show that the figure should face the south. The visiting public will enter the place, as a rule, from Washington street and should be able to catch the full view of the face at first glance. The chief reason urged by judges of art is that by facing south the face will have no deep shadows to obscure it from view. The next meeting of the board will be held in Chicago, June 14, and there is yet time to rescind the present order regulating the position. The utilities, it is said, govern the position of statues at the world's fair, and not baseless sentiments or conventionalities of art.

ELECTRIC ROAD TO NOBLESVILLE. A Company with a Gigantic Scheme Organized

Yesterday-Pennington a Promoter. The gigantic scheme promoted by Mr. Pennington, of air-ship fame, to connect Indianapolis and Noblesville with a double track electric road, with branches out from Noblesville to other gas towns, took a shape yesterday at Noblesville, where the Central Indiana Electrical Railway Company was organized with a capital stock of \$4,500,000. The company proposes to build singletrack lines to LaPorte via Frankfort, to Logansport and Peru via Kokomo, to Marion and Fort Wayne via Elwood and to Muncie via Anderson. It is proposed to equip the road for both passenger and freight traffic, and the incorporators are said to include capitalists from London,

Philadelphia, Chicago and other points. It is said that assurances have been given the promoters of this scheme that the Citizens' street railroad would allow the company to use the Citizens' tracks in coming into Indianapolis. It is also possible that McDonald's Broad Ripple scheme may materialize as a part of this company's system. Pennington, the inventor of the air ship, is interested in the Noblesville-Indianapolis line. It is expected that enough speed will be developed to better the time now made by the Lake Erie & Western trains between these two points. The matter of fares has even been given some attention, and it may be that a fare of 25 cents each way will be established. It is even proposed to ran three accommodation trains every hour. Freight cars are to be run as much as possible after night. The City Council of Noblesville has granted a thirty years' franchise to the company. The Chicago Electric Streetrallway Company is interested in the scheme. Dr. Gussner, of Noblesville, is taking an active part in establishing the company to construct the new line.

MR. M'KEE'S VISIT.

Looking After Material Contracts-No Date Given for Their Directory Meeting.

Mr. H. Sellers McKee, one of the beaviest stock holders in the Citizens' Street-railroad Company, arrived in the city yesterday and registered at the Denison Hotel. He spent the day in consultation with President Mason, and both gentlemen said that the only business transacted was of a nature appertaining to the extension of the lines and improving them with elec-

Neither Mr. Verner nor Mr. McDonald arrived in the city, as was expected. The former is sick, and the latter was detained on account of business. There are a number of telegrams and letters for Mr. Mc-Donald at the Bates Hotel, and he is expected to arrive any time, though he has not notified the notel in advance, as has been his usual custom.

It is probable that the directory will have a meeting to-day, and that the changes which have been contemplated will then be made.

JOHN J. LAMB CAUGHT.

Defaulting Ex-Treasurer of the Machinists' Union Captured at Scranton, Pa

John J. Lamb, ex-grand treasurer of the International Association of Machinists. was arrested yesterday afternoon at Scranton, Pa. The arrest was made upon a tele graphic order from Superintendent Colbert, who located Lamb in Pittsburg and has kept track of him ever since. Lamb was for several years treasurer of the International Association, but, seeing that he would not be re-elected by the convention at this city, he drew from the Meridian National Bank funds of the order to the amount of \$4,500, which had been deposited there to defray the expenses of the convention. After drawing the money he unietly

left the city and his absence was no notice fer several days. When a warrant was issued for his arrest be could not be found. It now transpires that he went diperintendent Colbert learned of his presence there and telegraphed orders for his arrest. The order came to late, however, as Lamb had left before it came. Since then he has been heard of in various parts of the State but always got away just before the telegram from the authorities here was

received in Pennsylvania. Superintendent Colbert, last night received a telegram from Scranton saying that the grand secretary of the order W. L. Dawley, and Master Machinist O'Connel were there in the interest of the order and will not send an officer after the man until he hears further from the Pennsylvanie

INVESTIGATING MRS. KRAFT'S DEATH.

The Coroner Begins to Take Evidence After the Husband Makes a Request.

Several weeks ago the suspicious circumstances surrounding the death of Mrs. Ida Kraft were noted at some length in the newspapers and there seemed at that time to be enough facts to warrant an investigation by the authorities, but nothing was done in that line until yesterday, when John P. Kraft, the husband of the woman, asked that the case be given some attention by the police. He now thinks that her death was the result of foul play. Coroner Beck took the testimony yesterday of several of the parties who are acquainted with the circumstances of Mrs. Kraft's death. Mr. and Mrs. Haugh, at whose home she died, and Dr. Prunk were examined. At the time of the autopsy Dr. Carey, the deputy coroner, gave it as his opinion that she died of pneumonia, and this was corroborated by Dr. Frunk, who attended her just before she died. There

was no evidence of malpractice. Kraft was married on March 22 and the couple went to live at 187 Blake street. In May she left her husband, ostensibly to visit ber relatives at Argos, a small station on the L. E. & W. road. Her husband left her at the station, after giving her \$12 to defray her expenses. After reaching Noblesville she turned back and returned to idianapolis, going to Mrs. Hangh's 49 Russell avenue. She told Mrs. Haugh she was too sick to visit her relatives. A few days later she suddenly died, complaining of paine in her joints. Joe Wilson, an employe of the Surgical Institute, has been mentioned in connection with this case. He boarded at the Haughs when Mrs. Kraft came there, and he stated that he had kept company with her when she was employed at the institute, before her marriage to Kraft.

WILL CLOSE ON SUNDAY.

Grocers' Union So Determines, and Will Resurrect the Sunday-Closing Law.

People will have to buy their groceries on Saturday night or go without; at least, most of them will. The Retail Merchants' Commercial Association has for the past two weeks had under consideration the closing of the stores on Sunday. At their meeting, this week, they heard the report of the committee appointed to canvass the situation on Sunday closing. The committee reported in favor of closing, and the re-

port was adopted by the association. Its adoption, however, caused the blowing of a regular burricane within the ranks of the association. It was bitterly opposed by several members; but, when put to a vote, the adoption of the report was ordered by an overwhelming majority, only four or five out of nearly 'as many hundred voting against the proposed Sanday closing. In the debate upon the question considerable feeling was manifested, and Kouert C. Keller gave notice that he intended to withdraw from the association and keep his store open.

Members of the association say they will ask that the authorities enforce the law against selling on Sunday, which all have heretofore been violating, and will themselves file affidavits against any grocers keeping open.

THE KOESTERS POISONING CASE.

At Work Upon the Stomach of the Infant-Poison in Three of the Bodies.

Yesterday was the first day since the suspicions of Charles Koesters that five members of his family had been poisoned were made public that there were no developments in the case. Dr. Eisenbeiss yesterday began his analysis of the stomach of the infant child, but said, last evening, that it would be a matter of three or four days before he would complete his tests. If arsenic is found at all, it is likely to be in such small quantity that it will be difficult to develop. Furthermore, the stome badly decomposed that it is difficult to

Up to date, of the five dead, three have been examined, and unmistaxable evidences of poison found. These are the mother, father and daughter of Charles Koesters. The stomach of the wife has not yet been analyzed, and it is doubtful whether an analysis will develop anything for the body was embalmed with a fluid containing a large percentage of arsenic.

CLAIMS TO HAVE BEEN ROBBED.

Daniel Easter Reports that Thieves Went through Him in the Courthouse Yard.

Daniel Easter reported at the police station, between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning. that he had been robbed of a gold watch, pair of gold spectacles and \$20 in money. He was under the influence of drink when he came to the police station and said earlier in the evening, between 9 and 10 o'clock, he had gone into Foster's restanrant, near Delaware, on Washington street. and eaten a lunch. From there he went to the courthouse yard and laid down. He was awakened by some one pulling at his clothes and found that he had been robbed. His face was bloody from a slight wound on the head, but he said this came from a fall in the restaurant. He thought some one had followed him from the restaurant and robbed him. Easter is a traveling man, residing in Hamilton, O, He has been in

Looking Into Indiana School Laws. Mr. O. E. Wells, of Madison, Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Wisconsin, was in the city yesterday for the purpose of inspecting the workings of the school laws of this State. He was a caller at the office of Superintendent Vories, and was entertained, in the chief's absence, by Deputy Superintendent Glassook. The State of Wisconsin has given Mr. Wells a commission to frame a new code of school laws, so as to obviate mconsistencies which court practice has brought to the surface, and while doing this it is proposed to inspect the working value of the township system as compared to the district system, which prevails in Wisconthe Indiana system is by far the best for

this city soveral weeks selling a patent

chair, and boarded with a woman named

Dunlap, on Noble street, near the Big Four

Abandones by His Wite. Henry Hicks, residing at No. 272 West Maryland street, reported at police headquarters, yesterday, that his wife had left home Monday afternoon, with her two chil-dren, and had not yet returned. The poice are inclined to believe that the woman thought that method was better than todi-

ous divorce suits. Very su picious.

Boston Journal It is a curious and somewhat suspicious circumstance that a large number of the members and most of the ruling spirits in the Farnham Post are Tammany officeholders. This strengthens the probability that the whole disturbance had a political origin and motive.